SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Deplorable Condition of the South The Cincinnati Gazette has the following account of the deplorable condition of af fairs in Mississippi;

"The state of things is appalling. Distress want, and misery are even now stalking abroad .-What it may come to in the dead of winter God only knows. Every kind of business here is prostrated. Planters are bankrupts by the failure of the crops, and involve the merchants who adyanced for them on the strength of the growing afraid, to the Irish famine of 1847 and 1848. I assure you, you never saw such a distressed and ruined people as the people of Mississippi."

It gives but little pleasure in this season of merry-making to publish such unwelcome facts as are contained in the above extract, or to contemplate how true this picture is of the whole South. In proof of the reliance to be placed in the above state ment, we publish elsewhere a startling official report of General GILLEM, of the Freedman's Bureau, to General Oad, touching the distress prevailing among the blacks, and the reasonable apprehensions prevailing among the whites of Mississippi, in consequence of the failure of this year's crop and the demoralization among negroes, caused by the incendiary teachings of political missionaries and placehunters. We invite the careful attention of those white men whose labors are rapidly bringing about the same state of affairs here, to this report of General GILLEM.

This report, coming from the source it profitably. does, teaches one of the gravest lessons vet presented by our political troubles, and is the best vindication of the President and condemnation of Congress ever penned .-The entire abrogation of all fixed or reliable system of labor, the truthful picture of the thriftless, ignorant and credulous charwith which itinerant politicians have filled the Union.

plunder and starvation there can be but and we see no reason, indeed, why our vide food and raiment for themselves, with Our soil and climate is all that is needed, no ability and little disposition to attempt the health of our section is good, and transmore in the coming year than merely to portation is cheap, reliable and quick. make a support, have nothing to give, and will protect with life the little they have. the extent and results of which it is diffi-

ions of his subordinate, the editor of the counties in his District the planters are removing their families from fear; that the whites are abandoning the rich cotton sectowns and villages; that in Mississippi it to individual and general prosperity. is not a question of votes, but bread; that if Congress will employ these idle and destitute negroes and feed them for their work on the river levees, broken and destroyed during the war, or on railroads, canals, He says, in effect, that in the cotton discompensating product, there are more nething must be done for them.

other portions of the South besides Missis- rebels upon 'Union men' and negroes, sippi. In those portions of this State where they send appeals in behalf of starving peothe soil and climate have served to bring ple, and their letters are too frequently together large bodies of negroes, the dis- filled with accounts of terrible crimes comtress is as great and the dangers as immi- mitted by negroes upon whites. nent. Even before the year is ended, and when a large portion of the blacks yet re- ing matters more than once, and will, in main to be paid a part of their earnings for lieu of further comments of our own, give of the actual condition of the Southern cultivated this year. the past year, crime has increased to such some well considered suggestions from the States. It is not creditable to us to treat It is to be feared that this course, induced by an extent as to cause the greatest concern. Pittsburg Chronicle, a leading and influen-From those sections we learn that not more tial Radical paper of the city and section than one-half or one-third of the negroes can find employment at rates much reduced from those prevailing last winter. The provisions on hand can hardly support to the condition of society in the South .the white population until another harvest; We are busy with the labor question, the the want of means prevents, if the govern- financial question, and the question as to ment tax and price of cotton did not deter, who shall be our next President, and we the farmers from going largely into the hardly give a passing glance to that large production of the only staple to which their section of country, every geographical mile soil is well adapted, and which their own of which was studied with so much interest experience renders them better qualified to a few years ago. We must admit that we cultivate. Under the influence of hunger, were ourselves a little surprised on taking crimes committed under the tutelage of bad up a recent Richmond newspaper, to find men, or induced by cupidity, will grow in it filled with an account of a great 'Connumber and in boldness. The whites, servative Convention,' held in that city, barely able to provide for their families, which was attended by eight hundred of and fearful of their lives, will be quick and the most influential men in the State, and sure to protect themselves, if not to antici- whose deliberations were supposed to be

trouble. Some employment must be given placed over them for an indefinite the interest, if not the very life, of the na- slightest feeling here, the country at large tion demands that some care be taken of is too indifferent even to inquire what they They cannot support themselves were. and the Southern people cannot help them. Let Congress give up its idea of Southern reconstruction, by means of negro sumpre- Union; that political movements under a macy, as a proved failure-turn its atten- law of Congress are in progress for the

we fear they will end in blood.

The Cultivation of Fruit and Vegetables, We are glad to know that the people in this immediate section are turning their attention to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, as we believe it can be followed with great profit and success. The disorganization of our labor system, and the unreliability of our laborers, the want of means, the repeated failures of almost all the old crops. The distress here will be equal, I am necessary that the attention of our landowners should be turned to some other crops, in order that their labors and invest ments shall be made profitable. In this im. mediate section, especially along the lines of our railroads, we do not believe that a better opportunity is offered than by cultivating truit and vegetables.

We publish this morning two letters from thoroughly practical men, of long and successful experience, in reference to this matter, furnishing not only their own experience but that of men engaged in the business. We do not believe we could bestow greater benefit upon our readers than in being made the medium of communication upon these vitally important subjects, and therefore thank these gentlemen, and congratulate our readers. These letters will be found full of practical advice, affording information which will enable those situated to be benefited by it, to go to work intelligently, and, we trust,

The efforts of Col. FREMONT to gather together and publish the proper information is duly appreciated by our people, and while his labors will add to the future welfare of the road, in whose interests he has worked so successfully, they will add yet more to the permanent prosperity of this acter of the blacks, and the wide-spread section. We trust many will avail themand dangerous belief of early confiscation | selves of the advantages of our climate and soil, and the liberality and encouragement the minds of this population, as fearfully of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad depicted by this Bureau agent, present a to go immediately into the trucking busicondition of affairs which demands the im- ness, and at the same time begin to plant mediate attention of every patriotic man in vineyards, which, in a few years, with comparatively little labor and expense, will Without means, without the disposition make the most ample remuneration for the or the opportunity to work, easy and wil- investment. Many sections of the United ling victims of deep-laid schemes of dis- States, certainly with no greater, if with the whites, are ready to adopt any resort to and wines of North Carolina will become keep body and soul together. Between as famous as those of Ohio and California, one choice. While on the other hand, the vineyards and wines cannot be made to whites, with barely enough laid up to pro- equal those of France, Germany and Italy.

The experiments in raising grapes and making wine have thus far proved most This condition of affairs very naturally successful. The trucking business has not leads General Gillem to "fear collisions, been thoroughly tested, but we are satisfied that it can be made most profitable. Norfolk sends to the Northern cities all the In support of these statements and opin- early fruit and vegetables received there, except a very small quantity shipped from New York Herald has been shown a private | Charleston and Savannah. The business letter from General Ord, Commander of from those two cities must always be very the Fourth Military District, embracing limited on account of the great distance the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, in and the cost of transportation. In this which he says that the condition of affairs immediate section we can anticipate the in the cotton States calls for the immediate | Norfolk market from two to three weeks, attention of Congress; that a famine is which advantage would much more than already upon the negroes; that in many compensate for the additional cost of trans-

We certainly know of nothing of more importance to the farmer, and we would tions where the blacks are largely in the advise them to read the letters we publish majority; that these blacks, having noth- to-day. We hope we will be favored again ing, or next to nothing, of their own, are with such communications, hoping that the living on the property of others, and on information given will prove of advantage rest left to rot on the ground; of indiwhat they can shoot in the woods or eatch to our suffering agriculturalists, and be the in the rivers or creeks; that he is daily in means of reviving some interest and profit receipt of petitions for protection from in the cultivation of the soil, thus adding

Bad State of Affairs in the South,

The condition of the Southern States is growing so rapidly worse, and its material prostration is having such a marked effect anything, a war of races may be prevented. upon the prosperity of the North, that their expected land warrants. journals are filled with articles selected tricts, with the failure of the staple as a from Southern papers and comments thereon, detailing with startling accuracy groes than can be sustained, and that some- the terrible condition of our people. In-This picture is not overdrawn for many pers writing lying letters about outrages of State of Tennessee lawlessness to some ex- whose functions are entirely executive, and to

We have made reference to these alarmin which it is published. It says:

"Our people are so much interested in home affairs, that they give little attention of a character that would command marked General ORD is right. Unless the Gov- attention in the North. At that meeting ernment makes some provision for these Mr. Hunter urged that the South should starving blacks there must be serious insist upon white soldiers being and some discipline introduced in their time, rather than consent to negro politimanagement or they will prove a curse to cal equality. We doubt whether more the country to which they have been a than one out of a dozen reading people blessing. Congress has rendered them amongst us ever heard of the session of worthless and thriftless-it has made them that Convention, and we are certain that an incubus upon the Southern States, and instead of its proceedings causing the

"Our people are aware that the Southern States are still virtually excluded from the tion to the welfare of the blacks and of purpose of ratifying the reconstruction fifty to seventy cents a gallon.

the country and all may yet be well-but acts, and that meanwhile some disorder f it insists upon its programme, we know and distress prevail in the South; but their schemes will go down in disgrace- further than this they do not know. We will not say that they do not care to know. Let us, upon the authority of the Southern papers, give some idea of the condition of affairs in the South. We can learn, by the New York papers, that there is distress amongst the laboring classes in that city. Surely we can at least permit journals in other parts of our common country to apprise us of the troubles which afflict the communities which they represent. In the styles of farming and planting makes it State of Louisiana, we are informed, that in large rural districts the people are driven almost to desperation by poverty and want, and that the failure of crops has put the negroes almost upon the verge of starvation. As might be expected, they are compelled, by their extremity, to commit depredations. We learn from a New Orleans newspaper that the planters find it impossible to guard, or save even, their milch cows and brood animals. Without money or employment the negroes find it impossible to obtain meat or bread, and they take to the woods and highways, and seize and appropriate every live animal they can find. They even set traps for cattle and hogs. Leagued together in clubs and associations, they are encouraged in their depredations by a confidence in their ability to resist any attempt to arrest or punish them. These acts are not instigated by political passions or influences, nor have

they any political aim or purpose. The general failure of the cultivation this season is, by the New Orleans papers, attributed to the indolence, indifference and carelessness into which the negroes were seduced in the Spring by the promises that farms, agricultural implements, and stock would be given them by the Government. But they have got well over this infatuation, and it is now actual want and starvation which is driving them to desperate and lawless acts, and is producing a deep and wide-spread feeling of alarm and anxiety

"In Mississippi maters are not more encouraging. There, too, the crops have failed. A Natchez correspondent of a Cincinnati paper writes that 'not a single turned over to the laborers to satisfy their claims, The poor fellow no sooner than "out of of reason or argument. crop has been made where expenses will be met.' In consequence, the advances for supplies and wages of negroes canreputable political managers, the negro equal advantages, have grown rich raising not be paid. Starvation stares hundreds population of Mississippi, out-numbering grapes. We can do so here, and the grapes of blacks and whites in the face.— Business droops. The people are despondent. Thefts and worse crimes are frequent. The future is not looked forward to hopefully. It is maintained in reference to the black laborers that there will not be engaged during the coming year more than one-half of those who worked last year, nor more than a tenth of those who worked before the war. It must be remembered that the women no longer work, nor the children, who used to pick cotton, drive stock and do other little 'chores,' while large numbers of the men have become idlers.

> Southern paper illustrates the condition of the country by stating that in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, organizations have been formed to levy contributions on the either through the commanders of troops or merchants of Meridian. It is also stated that the blacks have political organizations. with secret pass-words, &c. We make a single extract from a Louisiana paper, not endorsing its correctness, but giving it as trates and higher courts. part of the current newspaper news. The New Orleans Picayune, of December 8th, says: 'The papers which come to us from all parts of the country are filled with accounts of the killing of beeves and hogs in the woods, their flesh partly taken, and the vidual robberies and murders for money; of cotton fields picked in the night time, when near towns where there are receivers gathering, &c.; and of a general disposition country, as preparatory to locating their

exchanges convey the same kind of inte'ligence, and that if reports be at all reliable, an even worse state of affairs prevails in ded between the blacks and whites, but the unwelcome fact is established by evidence not yet impeached.

no easy matter to suggest a remedy. Our so large a portion of the country with as extent and result of which it is difficult to surmuch indifference as we now show to Abys- mise. these Southern people and to cultivate political, business and social relations with them. Their prosperity is our prosperity. They are essential to our strength as a nation. Their industry is one of the resources ultimately looked to in aid of the extinction of the great debt which we have contracted. We ought neither to be ignorant of their condition nor indifferent to it. The persons who proclaim that they

brought it upon themselves, and it is not our business to rectify the disorders which oppress them, are not economically wise. to say nothing of their want of philanthropy. We cannot go on forever on the assumption that the rebellion gives us unlimited authority to punish the Southern people. Some day justice must be satisfied with the penalties that have been imposed, and humanity must be heard in public and private councils. Let us help to relieve the South by prompt and wise legislation. if for no other reason, for the practical reason that in relieving the S uth we lessen our own burdens."

Gen. Gillem, of the Freedmen's Bureau has written a report describing the awful condition of the negroes in the South, who are driven almost to desperation from want. Why do not the radical papers publish it? Are they afraid to lay this terrible testimony of the bad legislation of their party before their readers? It looks like it. N. Y. Herald.

A Pertinent Question.

The cane crop of Eastern Florida is said to be excellent, and the syrup sells at from

Condition of the Blacks in the Cotton Growing States_Official Report of Major General Gillem,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, OFFICE Ass'T COMMISSIONER OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 10, 1867.

Major General E O. C. Ord, Commanding Fourth GENERAL-I feel it incumbent upon me as Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for this State to represent to you the present condition of the

freedmen and planters, and their prospects for At the close of the war cotton, heretofore the great staple of the South, commanded what was regarded an enormous price, say from forty to sixty cents per pound, the result of which was to cause a large amount of capital from the North to be invested in the production of cotton. Labor. of course, commanded a price comparatively beyond what had bitherto been known in the planting and farming districts, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per month, with rations, for first-class hands. The short crop of 1866 dispelled the illusion enter tained by many capitalists of rapidly accumulating a fortune, and in many cases utterly ruined planters and adventurers, who had invested their all in a single crop. Yet there was a sufficient number who regarded their losses as the result of an exceptional season, added to the number of land holders who determined to risk the result of another year's planting to maintain the high rate of wages of the previous year, and the contracts. where wages were the consideration, ranged from \$15 to \$20 per month; and where the land was tilled on shares the planter agreed to furn sh the land, animals, utensils, and, in many cases, forage, the freedmen furnishing the labor. In most o these cases, the laborer having no subsistence and no credit, the planters agreed to become responsible for the supplies necessary for the laborer and his family, the amount to be deducted

the crop of 1867 has not exceeded half of what was regarded as an average crop, and that has not vious year, thus reducing the proceeds to onefourth of what was anticpated by the planter and result is the financial ruin of the planter and capitalist and discontent of the laborer. In cases where laborers worked for stated wages

there is but little complaint or discontent on the part of the freedmen, renumeration having generally been received by the laborer either in money or supplies, or if not paid the claim can be easily established or adjudicated, and if the planter has the means the claim can be collected. Where the laborer has worked for a share of the crop endless litigation has been the consequence. The laborer. being without means, has generally been furnished the necessary supplies by the planter or on his security. On gathering the crop it has in a majority of cases been ascertained that the share of the laborer does not pay his indebtedness for supplies advanced, and instead of receiving a diviand a conviction, perhaps well founded in some instances, of dishonesty and false accounts on the part of the planters, but this cannot generally be the case. Instances have occurred where the planters have entirely abandoned the crop to the laborers, losing their time, the use of their animals and implements and the supplies advanced. Cases have been brought to my attention of plantbut also the mules and implements used in its that hat "grinned his thanks and wabbled A barrel of flour could be sent from further advance of the necessary supplies from any merchant, so prevalent is the conviction that The next year the land in cultivation will be almost entirely devoted to corn, which requires but for he tugged crabbishly at his sleeves. about one-fifth of the labor demanded by cotton; herefore four-fifths of the laborer required last year will be thrown out of employment, and of course there will be a corresponding decrease of wages. This the freedmen do not appreciate, here." The friends look daggers at the ofconsidering it the result of a combination to defraud them of what they consider just wages,

The crop of 1867 having been gathered, the freedmen are now idle and without, in a great result is great complaints from every section of firm grip of his prisoner. the State of depredations being committed on Farmers are without means, having little left who do labor receive compensation for the same, is simply impossible. The care of the poor and the duty of seeing that contracts are faithfully executed properly devolves upon the local magis-

The consequence is, they almost universally de-

How far it is safe, under the peculiar condition of affairs existing in this State, to trust the civil authorities with this duty, it is for you, to whom the act creating this District intrusts " the security of the life and property," to judge. To empower the local magistrates to arrest as vaort, would no doubt lead to acts of injustice; lection of taxes and the care of the poor, it would seem to be a necessary consequence that, as a themselves, and thus prevent them from becomand disposers of unginned cotton; of corp civil authorities the exercise of this right, is to jostled and carried itself in, drawing us fields swept of their ears before ready for place the freedmen above the recognized govern-

It is a matter of very grave doubt whether, in upon the part of most of the negroes to the present condition of affairs, the civil author-ties, unaided by the military, will be able to mainconfiscate all the movable property of the tain order and execute the law. Civil process can find out the cause. We looked close only be served in the ordinary manner where ly at some of the mourners. offenders are the exception and the law is sustained by public opinion; but in the present rained condition of labor in this State, thousands "We will add here that our Virginia are without labor, and must subsist; consequent- The curtain moved again; an arm was disly, depredation is the rule and honesty the excep- played. The cries had no boundary. The tion, while, on the other hand, to treat as vagrants four-fifths of the community is simply

stead of the correspondents of Radical pa- Tennessee. In almost every part of the and of the law making power rather than for me. tent flourishes. The responsibility is divi- that it will be impossible to inaugurate any system for the relief of the blacks which is unanimously approved by the whites.

There is another subject worthy of attention in this connection. There seems to be a widespread belief, which is daily increasing among the freed-"Assuming all these things to be so, it is men, that the land in this State is to be divided of the State this illusion is assuming a practical purpose now is to give our people some idea form, by the freedmen refusing to contract for the next year, or to leave the premises they have

evil disposed advisers, may lead to collisions, the

I receive almost daily petitions and memorials sinia. We will be obliged to live with asserting the existence of organized companies tion of troops, and although I am satisfied that these representations are generally the result of fear and exaggerated rumors, yet the existence of such organizations in some sections of the abstaining from armed demonstrations; that they will be protected in all their rights, but that they must not seek redress by force or violence. In order to avoid as far as possible bringing the races in collision with each other, I have advised that whenever practicable the "posse" summoned to assist in an arrest shall be of the same race as the person arrested. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Brevet Major General, Commissioner. Hon, W.D. Kelley on the Cotton Tax. The following note from Hon, W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was published in

the Memphis Post of the 16th instant: "Washington, Dec. 5, 1867. oblige me by publishing my few words.

and exclude the cotton of other fields from the markets our manufacturers conquer .-

"Yours, very truly,
"WILLIAM D. KELLEY."

just been engraved in Philadelphia.

For the Journal. CHRISTMAS STREET PICTURES HIGHLY COLORED.

Christmas morning we awoke with the

determination to spend in peace, in the

BY MONONIA.

solitude of our room, the glorious heraldic day of Christ. But the continuous din of ing in your paper the assaults of others, I Chinese crackers, the desultory firing of small arms, the wild screams, and wilder shouts, the cracked sounds blown through cracked tin horns, and the running hither and thither of motly crowds, told us in language plainer than written, that we would have to forego so wise a conclusion and adopt something more corresponding to the general eclat of the celebration. We jumped up and took a survey of the street. But the very first thing that met our gaze on the pavements below was a sight that immediately banished the sober thought, and brought up from the depths the involuntary laugh-in fact, we laughed immoderately. A comical, rather quizicallooking sable individual, wearing a high, white battered beaver-that had been, possibly, deposited for weeks in some ashfrom the share of the laborer when the crops were hole-jauntily on one side, a suit of clothes, perhaps picked from a rag-man's bag, and a pair of boots, black, but whiter than the commanded but one-half of the price of the pre- toes and shins that peered from their wornout ends. A stick crossed his shoulder, to freedman as the proceeds of the year's labor. The which was appended a bundle of the deuce knows what. In his left hand he carried a turkey, or some kind of the gobbler breed, which now and again made convulsive struggles for freedom. It seemed, poor thing! to have a foreshadow of the block. "Hello, Jonathan," same time slapping the poor fellow on the on such terms. head and burying that "cabbage" completely out of sight. A few smothered sounds found their way out and no doubt dend he is in debt. This causes great discontent | helped to intimidate the quasi friend from attempting the release of the turkey .-Three swarthy gents, newly enfranchised citizens of Wilmington, and seeming to puffing volumes from three rotten stumps cotton cannot be produced at the present prices. quaintance a little further gone than themselves, and who has captured a policeman, "Hold on," he lustily shouted, "hold on. 'Come on," said the watchman. "I say hold on. I's want to speak to my friend ficer, and grumble something about interfering with "de coler gemmen." The chap cline entering into contracts for the year 1868 on with the "brick in his hat," possessed a in durance until at last he hiccoughed: " I majority of instances, the means of support. The goes," and off he did go, taking a more

them except their lands. Capitalists beyond the from the bustle and confusion that was "We do not vouch for the story, but a limits of the State refuse to make advances from hourly increasing. Savage whoops were enter into contracts for the coming year. The and nearer. A burly coon "that wears no remedy to be applied demands most thorough hair on the top ob his head where de wool and immediate consideration, for the miltary, oughter grow," but who, for this improvidence of nature, were locks protruding State, to see that all persons able to a n their from behind as luxuriant as any that grows support are compelled to do so, and that all those on the postering aspect of any black ram, came immediately under our optics. He was a Jonny Cooner, a description of whom would puzzle the facetious in the republic of clowns. A troupe of imps, they were not angels, but they were :

"Black spirits and white,

followed him with many grunts, and yells of approbation, accompanied with the very forcibly of a scene once witnessed in the West. It was on Good Friday. An protection to the community, they should have assembly of all sexes had formed in front of a certain public edifice. The doors were thrown open, and the concourse along on its shoulders. At the upper end of the hall was a stage. The curtain was down. It moved, and forthwith burst most piteous wail. We tried to were Mexicans, with their heads enveloped whole mass of breathing souls surged, and wept. A silence succeeded. One or two let a solitary yelp, but we noticed that those next to them punched them pretty roughly in the sides, and said : "Not time yet, not time yet." At the same moment we saw many a "stupid old woman" carry her fingers from her lips to her eyelids. -She was bound to shed tears. arrived, and the outburst grew horrible .-An unseemly figure of an old man was exposed to them on the stage, and they took him up, and transported him on their Our musings were soon again to be dis-

turbed. Two "ould friends" met. One accosted the other : "How do ?" "Tola-How's you enjoien de day?" "O, I's enjoien it," he managed to say, and reeled

backward and forward. All eyes are now turned on great clattering of horses' hoofs coming down the English farmer, statesman and philoso-State is certain. Commanders of troops and streets. The sons of knight-errantry have pher, "That for government to experiagents of the Bureau have been instructed to their fling. They are white men polished, figuring in every kind of barbarous costume. They are bound that the institution of the ject to great risks and losses; it is the old Teutonic-Christian tribes-will live. It will never die out. We would not judge from their exploits on horseback, and their able of any that is carried on. It requires disorderly, very much broken line, that ten times more of labor, of vigilance, of they would work together united, representatives of that most holy and adorable knightship. It was to protect purity, to ness of a farmer with success, than what expected that the necessary documents will deify chastity, and to succor destitute widows and orphans. But they now represent I know this is not the light in which we Don Quixotism in grand and grotesque have hitherto looked at the business of style. They will never have their praises farming. That we did not see it was owing sung by troubadours or minstrels. One to our old system of labor. noble old knight rode a jackass. We rode Now, a word to stockholders and r will "Editors Post:-I have received a num- the 'donkey that wouldn't go, and he did be silent until I learn the price and quanber of communications, printed and writ- n't go. In the afternoon all the black spir- tity of hay brought in at Charleston, Wilten, from Memphis, on the subject of the its of the city put on white faces. They control tax. I had five minutes yesterday were bound to be white for one day. We communication, I will be better able to to speak on the subject, and beg you to noticed that they did so to ape the pseudo show to our people the advantage of cultiblacks of the forenoon. We hope that no vating clover and hay, instead of cotton "My object is to demonstrate the neces- other results will be ever chronicled. But and tobacco. sity of an alliance between the cotton plan-still, to the casual observer, a depth of Our receipts for the months of August,

I saw a great composer discoursing sweet The cotton tax and the five per cent. tax est music on an admirable instrument in The receipts for the three months are on cotton manufactures repealed, with the the presence of a deaf mute, and I thought \$18,223 58 more than the same three factory located on water-power flowing of a holy saint describing spiritual raptures months of last year; while the expenses of through cotton fields, we can resume our to an obtuse worldling. In 1 Cor., iii. 14, the three months (operating expenses) were ascendancy as cotton-growers in a few you will see how this struck Paul. Dr. Deems.

many years of our navy, and subsequently compares favorably with any that has pre-Portraits of Albert Sidney Johnson have of the C. S. N., is a farmer in St. Landry, ceded it.

From the Hillsborough Recorder. NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

HILLSBOROUGH, Dec. 1st, 1867. Mr. EDITOR: As you were not among the editors who lately waged such fierce war upon the President and Superintendent of the language of the iron-clad, gave, "aid, countenance or encouragement," by copydesire the use of your columns, not to defend from old nor to provoke to renewed assaults, but to call the attention of the public to the new tariff and new policy lately inaugurated. It will answer no good purpose at this late date to pick up one or any of the gloves thrown by your brethren with such defiance at my feet. It is good generalship to avoid a fight with women or editors, for they are sure to have the last word. When I came to my present business and place I was ready to sign a treaty of amity and friendship with most of the edi- nelius S. Hamilton, member of Congress tors and a treaty of silence with all. My first purpose was to make a speedy and essential change in the designs and operations of the Road, and if I could work out a dividend for stockholders, and at the same time some good to the mining, mineral, manufacturing and agricultural interest of the State, a great purpose would be ac-

complished Our road has more than once been run in debt in order to catch the through travel, which we never did and I fear never will command. The little we do command pays us two cents and a mill a mile. When we were running for it the monthly receipts from through travel was a little less than \$400 per month. The expense of running the train for it was \$1,500 a month.

The Superintendent thought it best to quit the chase for through travel, diminish the speed, and attach freight cars to our through travel train.

This experiment of freight cars attached to the through travel train brought into the treasury \$8,000 per month for freight alone, to say nothing of the travel. We cried a color of his persuasion, and as he may, in fact we did, lose a portion of our approached, friendly: "How's you," at the through travel, but we could afford to do it

Last year we ran at lightning speed for through travel, and we ran \$92,000 more out of the treasury than we were able to run into it.

The effort and policy of the road has ever been to make the travel and not the freight pay. The policy has been against understand the dignity to which fortune the labor and industry of the State. I has raised them, staggered along the side might add that such has been the policy of and diverted Thomas from the mother to walk, and helped the Jonathan to get out most Southern roads. A few illustrations ing where not only the entire crop has been of his hat. The other took to his heels. will better explain what I mean than pages the dining-room, then to the hall, then into turned over to the laborers to satisfy their claims, The poor fellow no sooner than "out of reason or argument."

up Princess. The worthies just mentioned | ton or New York over our road to Charcrossed to the opposite side of the street, lotte, cheaper than you could send the same barrel from Charlotte to Goldsboro': and swaggering in a manner after the dance and so with almost any article you could of "de Jubo dis." They are met by an ac- name. Every facility was given to our peoto buy cheap from others, but no encouragement given them to sell. In fact, difficulties, in the way of high tariffs, forbid their selling in foreign markets at all.

A gentleman in Raleigh bought a barrel of potatoes in Morganton. He afterwards learned that he could buy potatoes in Raleigh from New York or Boston, at what the freight from Morganton had cost him. As Mr. Rufus Tucker is a director on the road great deal of strength and held the officer I know he will pardon me if I tell of a practical joke played on him last summer. He bought wheat bran in Charlotte at sixty cents a bushel, and paid thirty cents a bushel to get it to Raleigh-ninety cents stock, hogs, sheep and cattle. This is now the the bells from the neighboring churches for wheat bran-which he could buy for forty at home. Lest this statement should injure my friend Tucker as a business man and financier, I must state he did not know the price of the bran or the freight until it ed boy, who had gone back to the house and

People do not grow rich by what they buy, but by what they sell. You may buy as cheap from the north as you please, but you will soon buy yourselves poor if you do not sell them something in return. Under our new tariff we take butter and

ard from Charlotte to Goldsboro', at one eent a pound—distance 223 miles. Chickens and ducks half a cent each; six cents each for turkeys; bacon, beef and pork four-fifths of a cent per pound; apples and potatoes fifteen cents a bushel; hay thirty cents per hundred.

While I write some enterprising man is pas ing with 1,000 chickens for the Paltimore market. They cackle and crow as if they were glad to die for forty and fifty cents apiece, instead of ten and twelve-and-

ton and Newbern, to learn what amount of hay is brought into each of these ports annually from New England; it is immense. With three cents tax on cotton, forty cents on tobacco, and two dollars on whiskey, our people should turn their attention to clover and hay. There is now more money in it than in the great Southern staples,

The seashore counties of North and South Carolina furnish a market for New England hay at a dollar and fifty cents per hundred. I say, quit your cotton and topacco, and cultivate grass for hay. The wet seasons for three years past have been most propitions to the growth of this great untaxed New England staple.

One advantage, too, it has over all other products. It can't be taxed. Hay being the spontaneous production of the earth, and little or no ploughing or hoeing being necessary to produce it, could bear a tax better than cotton or tobacco. If I could do so without being called disloyal, I would tax on hay in place of partial confiscation.

Congress has not set its face more strongbly." "How come on?" "Right well." the southern railroads-Congress by tax- not submit to his making a Poland of Misation, and southern railroads by their false policy of high tariffs on the out-going of freedmen and asking the presence and protec-by bowing to the right, and to the left, products of the soil. I hope both will much truth in the saying of the great ment on the farmer is a most perilous thing," for his is a very poor trade, submost precarious in its advantages, the most liable to losses, and the least profitattention, of skill, and let me add, of good fortune also, to carry on the busibelongs to any other trade.

ter and the manufacturer to secure to the meaning was below all this, and we are September and October, amounted to planters a monopoly of our own market. — only too glad that the day passed away \$151,578 85. Our expenses for operating That done, we can export cotton fabricks full of smoke and fire, noise and jolly fun. the road \$101,870 21, leaving a net profit of \$50,208, which the Treasurer has applied to the extinguishment of our debts. \$40,773 83 less than last year. We compare with last year because it is usual, and because that administration was infinitely Commodore William B. Hunter, for better than the one that preceded it, and

this communication, it will be found in the assaults made upon the present administration, and the additional facts that some of the large Stockholders are alarmed, and have written me that they see "nothing but ruin in the present policy of the road. We think their fears are ill-founded, especially when they call to mind the fact that what we have accomplished was done unthe North Carolina Railroad, nor even in der a tariff from ten to two hundred per cent. lower than former tariffs.

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., President N. C. R. R. Co.

Correspondence of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal. The Murder of Mr. Hamilton_Further Particulars of the Tragedy_The Insane Son's Attempts to Murder his Mother and

MARYSVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1867. This village and community are enshrouded in a mantle of gloom by one of the most horrifying tragedies known in the annals of crime, by the death of Hon. Corfrom the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, by the hand of his eldest son, Thos. C. Hamilton, a youth of about 18. The facts in short are about as follows: The son Thomas was considered and was a remarkably good and steady boy. About three weeks ago he became uneasy about himself, and wished his father to come home. His mother also being concerned about him, wrote Mr. Hamilton to come home. He came home, and on Saturday last instituted proceedings in the Probate Court to send the boy to the Insane Asylum, but did not get the papers in time to send him on Saturday.

Sunday morning, at about 9 o'clock, Mr. Hamilton said to his two oldest boys. Thomas and John, that they would go out and "feed." The three went out, the father carrying some corn and fodder, a distance of ten or fifteen yards, and throwing it over in the barn lot, the younger (John) going over and distributing it to the stock as the father directed. Mr. Hamilton then bade John go and prepare for Sunday-school. He did so, leaving the father and Thomas picking up and scattering corn and stocks. He testifies that he looked back when part way to the house. and that Thomas was watching him. He had got to the house and partly prepared to go to Sunday-school, when the mother went out on the porch and saw Thomas coming to the house alone.

She inquired where was father? He picked up an axe and made for the mother. John, seeing this demonstration, screamed himself. He ran into the house, first into him. John ran past him and slipped and fell about the time he had reached the door, Thomas making a blow at him, which took effect in the left shoulder and partially stunned him, but he crawled out of the house. Thomas then made pursuit of the mother, who fled across the street to Mr. John Gathrie's, a distance of about 200 yards. Here he was met by Mr. Guthrie's family and Mr. F. Wood, Superintendent of the Public Schools of this place, who bid him put down the axe-he carrying it in an elevated and menacing attitude. -He assumed a more threatening manner. and made at Mr. Wood, who retreated into the house. Thomas followed to the door with the uplifted axe.

He then returned to the street, where he was met by M. C. Lawrence, Esq., who inquired of him "Where is your father?" suspecting foul play. He, with the uplifted axe, then made for Mr. L., who retreated down and across the street, Thomas follow-

ing. Thomas then crossed over the fence, and making in the direction of the wound carried two small sisters a distance of one hundred yards or more and was calling to Mr. J. C. Botein, who had been attracted by the cry of distress, "Save my two little sisters!" Mr. Botkin reached the two sisters and took them up, but Thomas was coming in and cut off his retreat, so he took them back to where they were by a wood pile. Taking a stick of wood, which to him seemed too unwieldy, he dropped it as Thomas was coming on to him with the uplifted axe clenched in both hands. Botkin, with great presence of mind. seized the only alternative left him by jumping into him head first, striking him in the breast while his arms were uplifted to fell him with the axe. Thus he was captured.

Search was now made for the father, and the sequel shows that at the very place where John left them-which is about thirty or forty yards from the house -Thomas had killed his father and cov ered the body with corn-fodder. It appears that he had felled him with a heavy piece of two-inch board, striking him from behind, and fracturing the right posterior of the skull. The left posterior was also fractured, or better described by being badly mashed in. The heart sickens to describe and contemplate how one highly respected by all, and loved by many, was so suddenly and tragically removed from

The Case of Colonel McArdle, of Mississippi ... The Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Law to Come Refore the Supreme

A case is soon to come before the Subreme Court here that will decide as to the constitutionality of the reconstruction law. It is that of Colonel McArdle, an editor of Natchez, Miss., who, in his paper, recently indulged in some plain comments upon the suggest to Congress a modification of the practical working of the military governtax on cotton and tobacco, and a partial ments. He designated General Old as a military satrap, intimating that he would have to enforce his measures at the point ly against southern agriculture than has of the bayonet, and that the people would sissippi. He was arrested by order of Gen Ord, but before he could be tried by mili tary commission a writ of habeas corpus learn, before it is too late, that there is was sued out, and on an examination be fore Judge Hill. of the United States District Court of Mississippi, he held that the law was constitutional and remanded the prisoner to custody, fixing his bail at \$1,-000. The case is now to be sent here on a writ of error, with all the proofs and papers bearing upon it. The hearing before Chief Justice Chase and his associates will excite extraordinary interest, from the fact that it will be the first case that has come before this court involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws. It is be here with little delay, and that the case will be taken up out of its order. Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

Taxation in the South.

The time to which the collection of the direct tax in the Southern States was delayed expires on January 1, but Secretary McCulloch, in answer to appeals from the South to protect them from taxation, has, it is said, responded that he does not intend to collect it unless forced to do so by Congress, and that he will appoint no collector for that purpose.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that deposits in a savings bank invested in United States bonds are subject to local taxation. The case in which the decision was made was that of the State of Connecticet against the Hartford Savings Society.

Prentice says the Radicals look only to the interests of the blacks. They have no

whites in their eyes. General Hancock was not, as has been alleged, a member of the court that con-If any apology is deemed necessary for demned Mrs. Surratt to be hung.